

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6082

第三初月四年元統宣

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909.

五拜禮

號一十月五年其港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Baudou, Esq.
K. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
G. R. Leemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH, Manager.

Shanghai—Mr. H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON—BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May 1909 [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,175,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

W. M. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April 1909 [22]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$2,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$2,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEMERE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
6 " 3 " " "
3 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDE LANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£1,750,000)
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.34 (about £229,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotaradjja (Acheen), Boudjermesse.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current A/c. 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
6 " 4 " " "
3 " 3 1/2 " " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [16]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, KOBE, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, GHYFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWGHWANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIL-LING, SHANGHAI, GHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
6 " 5 " " "
3 " 4 1/2 " " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sb. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Diskontogesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank für Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.,
Jacob S. H. Stern,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Köln,
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED,
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS,
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair
Monarch Shirts \$1.25 each
Cinet Evening
Shirts From \$3.75 up
Pyjama Suits " " "
Steamer Rugs \$13.95

18, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [18]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Kroning engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
Of the Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [14]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI DELHI About 27th May } Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { OCEANA Noon } See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE { SIMLA 4th June } Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CHUBB'S & PHILLIPS'

PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE RESISTING

SAFES.

CHUBB'S LOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

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CHUBB'S LOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,200 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,200 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 10 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lian" and "Saul". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 28th May.

S.S. "SUI-AN".

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 5 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the Trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

On MONDAY, the 24th May, (EMPIRE DAY.)

The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao 5 P.M.

Fares: Usual Excursion Rates. Return Tickets available for the date of issue only.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Blake Pier. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Sing Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [16]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

EMPIRE DAY.

A MUSICAL DINNER will be served on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 p.m.

MENU by AH CHONG.

(For many years chief Cook to late Mr. J. W. OSBORNE.)

The 106th M. L. I. Regimental Band will play Special Selections of Music during and after Dinner.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1909. [11]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [14]

MAILS.
NORD-DEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, and June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	About THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	Rebuilt	24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	OCEANIAN	Sellier	25th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE	Lancolin	27th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIAN	Broc	8th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £17.10 up to £17.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANGSI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shantien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shantien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground: All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Frankfurt, 4th March 1909.

59, Fishback Street

56, Nanking Road

INTIMATIONS.
THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND

& LOAN CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 3 MORRISON HILL. Entry about 1st proximo.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1909.

TO LET.

ODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDING, and No. 16, DES VOGES ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first floor, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vues Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,

L. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

**WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.**

**LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.**

Samples on application. Coast
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP and SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENDINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

F & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES and REQUISITES

INTIMATIONS.
TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned, as amended in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

2. Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

3. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

4. All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

5. On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

6. If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

7. All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

8. The Farms, above referred to, are—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawa-broking, as follows:—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.
(b) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Bruchbach point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

9. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—
(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provision of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of this deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil \$ 2.40
1 cbl 00.30
5 lbs packet 00.15
1 lb 00.12
1 oz 00.09

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawa-broking Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 5 of 1904.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No. 1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

Signal No. 2. A CONE point upwards and D.R.U.M. below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

Signal No. 4. A CONE point downwards and D.R.U.M. below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

Signal No. 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

Signal No. 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Signal No. 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, at INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above. In the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wei.
Stanley. Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light House.

Entertainment.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

CHINA.

We are now showing our new "ART" TOILET SETS in four lustrous art glazes.

CRUSHED STRAWBERRY

CELESTINE BLUE
BRONZE GREEN
and

ORANGE

AT 9.75 per set of 6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic
WHITE and GOLD SET

AT 7.50 per set of 6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the unique advantage of being able to purchase any single piece of either of the above toilet sets, to replace breakages.

CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is now complete with new and select patterns, from the lowest priced SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS at prices to suit every income.

THE "POLO" SCOTCH LACE
WARDS LONG

At 5.00 per pair

is strongly recommended as a strong and inexpensive, good washing Curtain, in white only.

We also stock these Curtains at 6.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, and 18.50 in white and ecru and in a large variety of designs.

Our MUSLIN CURTAINS comprise all the latest styles, in Plain, Frilled and Bordered Madras in white and ecru

WHITE & FIGURED BOOK MUSLINS.

FRILLED COIN SPOT BOOK MUSLINS and EMBROIDERED SWISS.

POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 22nd May, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Also One SEMI-GRAND PIANO, One COTTAGE PIANO, 3 FOWLING PIECES; AND

16 Vols. of DICKENS' WORKS and 10 Vols. of THE WORLD GREAT CLASSICS. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909. [412]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. O. D. THOMSON, TO-MORROW, the 22nd May, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A NUMBER OF LAW BOOKS, Comprising—

CHITTY'S STATUTES by J. M. Lely, 13 vols., LAW TIMES REPORTS, 10 vols., DANIEL'S CHANCERY FORM and PRACTICE, AUSTIN'S JURISPRUDENCE, MARSDEN'S COLLISIONS at SEA, STEVEN'S MERCANTILE LAW, INTERNATIONAL LAW DIRECTORY, CASES OF CRIMINAL LAW, HONGKONG ORDINANCES 1885-1908, STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, &c., &c.

ALSO 2 IRON SAFES (one by Milner's). TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909. [411]

Entertainment.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant, EMPIRE DAY.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [418]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant (EMPIRE DAY).

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [424]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant (EMPIRE DAY).

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [425]

OLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 20,000 Cubic feet of OLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver shippers' goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [400]

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346]

ORIGIN OF FOOTBALL.

PLAYED IN FLORENCE IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

WAS SPORT OF NOBLES.

It will astonish many to learn that football, a game in which Britons everywhere excel, is not, as popularly supposed, of British origin. There can, however, be no doubt that it was centuries ago played in England. It was censured and opposed by Edward II. and III., and its suppression attempted by Henry IV., Henry VII., and Elizabeth, but without success.

An American writer, in the New York Herald, now claims the game to be of Italian origin. He says—

“ Homer refers to a game played with a ball by the Princess Nausicaa, in whose veins flowed the blood of heroes.” But he does not tell us that the game was played with the feet. Yet some kind of football game was, so far as we know, invented by the Greeks. They called it *episkyros* at first, and later *sphairiskia*, and from them it passed to the Romans, who again changed its name and called it *harpastum*.

After the time of the Romans there is no record of the game until at the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Renaissance, when it appears both in England and in Italy. In England it was a very wild and primitive game. Some say that it originated at the time of the Picts and the Scots, when the natives took the heads of their enemies and kicked them around the battlefield. Needless to say that nobody cares to give credit to such a barbarous legend—let us of all Englishmen.

Then there is a tale to the effect that in the city of Chester, “since time out of mind,” the shoemakers used to deliver a leather ball to the drapers on Shrove Tuesday. A similar custom seems to have been the fashion also in Dorsetshire on Whit Monday. But all these legends are very vague, and there is not sufficient historical proof to show a definite origin of the game.

In Italy the game of the kick, as it was called, became one of the most popular of winter sports. In Florence, especially during the 16th century, it was the occasion of great public festivity and celebration. It was at this time that a football enthusiast by the name of Giovanni de Bardi, a Florentine, who in his youth had been a very famous player, decided when he became too old to play to publish a book containing a complete record of the game.

PLAYED BY NOBILITY.

Fortunately for us, this book is accessible, though rare. The author describes the game minutely, and gives us a complete set of rules and the names of the most renowned players. At that time the game was a pageant in which only the highest nobility could take part. In fact, among the most proficient players are recorded Henry of Coudé, Alexander D'Uxelles Florentine, Gualdo de Medici, who later became Pope Clement VII.; Alexander de Medici, later Leo X.; and Masimo Barberini, later Urban VIII.—all famous leaders of men who first tested their prowess on the Florentine gridiron.

It is curious to note that in England football remained a game “only fit for yokels and prelates” up to comparatively modern times. Perhaps the most interesting part of De Bardi's record is his complete set of rules. These rules, 34 in number, are so strikingly similar to our modern rules of American football that the question suggests itself at once whether our game and the Florentine did not have the same origin. And such a supposition seems most probable. In fact, we know that the Romans had a game of football and that they established a large colony in England. It is but natural that among their customs they should have introduced this game, and that later the natives, adopting it as their own, should have changed it to suit their Anglo-Saxon temperament and their degree of civilization. Then, little by little the game would have developed and become popular. In 1361 we find an order of King Edward III. forbidding it entirely, because it interfered with the rightful sport of men, namely, archery.

ENGLISH NOT INVENTORS.

English investigators, eager to make this game an English invention, seem not to have given due credit to the Roman origin. England deserves praise for keeping the game alive in modern times and for passing it on to America, where it has lately received a new and marvellous development; but not for inventing it. A short survey of the Florentine rules will not only convince us of this, but will also give us a picture of the sixteenth century gaiety and an understanding of the attitude of those times to athletics, an attitude which was so very different from ours.

To quote briefly from the rules:—“The game, necessitating much fatigue, shall be played in the cold season, from January 6 until the end of the carnival, in one of the principal squares of the city, so that the noble ladies and the people may better view it; in which square a fence shall be made 172 ‘bracci,’ in length and eighty-six in width.” The Florentine measure of that time was somewhat longer than half a yard, so that the size of the field enclosed by such a fence was, roughly speaking, almost identical to that of our American football field. In Florence the game is usually played in the Piazza Santa Croce. A historian of the time says that on day the players, in order that they should be “not only seen but heard,” sent some trumpeters on the roof of the church, whence some gusts shot a cannon at them. Luckily, the ball went too high and missed them.

“At the sound of the trumpet the players, clad in the distinctive colour of their sides, shall appear in the field” runs another rule. The more frequent opposing colours were red and blue, or red and yellow. The players, with all their trumpeters and pages, walked two by two, so coupled as to give pictures of colour scheme to the parade. Then they formed in a circle, holding hands in the middle of the square, until the Provveditore had assigned a position to each man. There were 27 players on each side. Five scionceli (interferers or tacklers), seven *sciori* (guards or backs), and fifteen *sciori* (runners or forwards), all clad in silk with gorgeous trimmings and lace, with clasps and buckles of gold and silver.

“The banners of each side,” continues the author, “shall be given in custody to the judges, or in the hands of the soldiers of the Duke. In a place high and sublime shall the judges sit, whence they may survey the entire field. At the first sound of the trumpet all the attendants and servants shall retire, leaving free the field; at the second the players shall take their appointed places; at the third, the pallio (literally baller, or ball carrier, or starter) shall justly hurl the ball.”

In a certain way the Florentine trumpet did what our referee's whistle does to-day. As an instrument used in war it probably had the effect of inspiring martial ardour in the players.

“DEFINES THE FOUL BALL.”

“If during the game the ball go outside the fence, carried by the fury of the runners,” continues the rule, “it shall be placed again on the ground in the place whence it went out. (Compare our ‘out’). It shall always be counted as foul if the ball, hurled or hit by the open hand, shall rise to a height greater than the ordinary stature of a man. It shall be counted as a ‘go,’ if the ball, pushed by punching or kicking, shall go outside the last fence of the opponent's ahead. Two fouls shall count as a goal for the opponent.”

Having won the goal, the players shall change sides (identical with our rule). In fact, the authority of the judges shall be sovereign. The victory shall be, so that side which shall have most times conquered the goal or shall be superior by reason of foul. Then shall the banners, belong to the conquering winner, and in case of tie each side shall keep its own banner. Victory shall be announced by waving the victorious banner, and by shooting the usual cannon.”

Evidently organized cheering was unknown to the Florentines, who preferred to let a cannon express their enthusiasm. The custom by which the victors waved their own banner and appropriated that of their opponents was frequently a cause of great trouble, for the defeated players, “as a wounded beast that shows its teeth,” would at once run for their enemies' standards and tear them to tatters.

“And,” says our author, “while each wrathfully tries to tear some piece of the enemy's banner, what with kicks and blows and knocks and falls, they all remain so tired and bruised and broken up that for the whole day they cannot do what they should.”

There was roughness all through the game. Its very nature required it. Our author puts it very plainly, and gives us an excellent definition of the object of the game.

ANCIENT SPORTSMANSHIP.

“Inasmuch,” he says, “as in the game of the kick are expressed all the agonies and all the fatigues of the mind and the body,” the object of the game is “to make the body healthy, quick, and the mind awake, strong, and eager for virtuous victory.”

Of course, such a general object might be applied to most outdoor games. But from this point our author begins to describe minutely the work of each kind of player, and then enters into a lengthy discussion of what we now term “slugging.” This is perhaps the most interesting part of his description, because it shows us exactly what the mediaeval attitude toward sport was, and how far our attitude differs from it.

We know that the middle ages were a time of continuous warfare, both feudal and individual, the latter developed by an exaggerated sense of personal honour. Duelling comes directly from this source, as the result of the idea that personal insult or injury could not be effaced by anything short of blood. It is to be noticed, however, that the game of the kick was not played as a conflict for supremacy between two representative sides but was, instead, and not only in theory but in practice, a pleasurable contest between friends temporarily opposing one another and that it was as much a pageant as a fight. So we have here a peculiar condition of affairs, namely rough handling necessitated by the very nature of the game; immediate settling of any personal injury necessitated by the sense of honour of the time, and besides these two conflicting forces the idea of the beauty of the game as a picturesque array which must not be marred by any unpleasant incident.

How these Florentines succeeded in harmonising these three elements it is hard to understand. Judging from the facts, they did not succeed at all, and their attempt invariably resulted in a general rough house. But it is interesting to note how different their ideas and tastes were from ours.

FIGHTING A FEATURE.

In the Florentine game each man considered himself responsible for the success of the game as an exhibition, not only as a contest, and, moreover, thought it absolutely necessary to strike back immediately when struck or injured by his opponent; while we, entirely neglecting the idea of the external beauty of the game, put the stress on its moral beauty, namely, on the winning and on the individual control of temper. Tact, restraint, and team work are the qualities desired in American football.

Our Florentine authority says in his simple way that it is part of the game “with pretty wrestling to overthrow a player to the ground, causing great laughter among the populace that rejoices, and seeing, learns how with so little effort a similar tower may be made to tumble.” This was the work of the before-mentioned scionceli, who “do in this game what the elephants did in the ancient battles and the heavy cavalry in the modern.”

And now we come to the slugging.

“The player must think not of himself, but of the ball only, and to make it pass beyond

the fence. In overthrowing an opponent, he shall never strike him by punching, but with outstretched arms meet him. I say not indeed that the player shall show cowardice, and that discourtesy being done him, he shall not resent it or turn his face from his opponent, but rather that he shall attack him vigorously with powerful punches; yet I say that as soon as they be divided he shall run to the ball, and the game shall continue.”

PLEA FOR GENTLENESS.

From this we may infer that slugging took place most of the time, and that it was part of the business of the players, to separate their fighting comrades, in order that the game should continue. In short, the resentment was necessary, but need not be prolonged. Perhaps it should be taken into consideration that at the time these rules were written and enforced the roughest period of the middle ages had passed and the soothing influence of the Renaissance was prevalent.

“Let the players behave cautiously,” says our author, “toward those who, without fraud, shall play the right manner of the game” for “punching intervenes in the game, not as proper to it, but brought about by the affections of the mind.” Inasmuch as our nature is so subject to ire, and to the other troubled motions of the mind, that almost no matter how we treat one with another ends without mixture of some less than reasonable motion.”

And further he adds—“Let us leave it to the ugly beasts to anger for the hurt of the body” for “without peace this game would not be a pleasurable contest between gentlemen.”

It might be natural to infer from these remarks that our author was merely throwing out, for duty's sake, a piece of worthy theoretic advice, or that, perhaps, writing his book when he was too old to take active part in the game, he had forgotten the violent emotions of the contest. One curious remark that he makes is that men playing against their political rivals shall not take this opportunity of striking them. “Thus personal enmities shall have no place in this game among friends.”

That the game of the kick was enjoyed as much by the Florentines of the 16th century as our game is nowadays in America is evidenced by the fact that tremendous crowds, amounting at times to more than forty thousand, crowded the Piazza Santa Croce on these carnival days.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Just Unpacked.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FROM LONDON PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

Also

BEST AMERICAN

SUGAR CORN SEEDS

FROM CALIFORNIA

ALL IN PACKETS,

at

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACE & CO.,

No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1909. [359]

FOR SALE.

“ADLER”

TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1908 Model No. 7

with the latest improvement, the

lightest touch, the strongest and the

best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our

guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler

to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-

hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

88-85, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

[34]

Entertainment.

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement 28 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.

Apply—“VICTOR” C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [38]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1908. [35]

Consignees.

“BARBER” LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP “ST. PATRICK” FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 17th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co, LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909. [417]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

“SOCOTRA” FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909. [4]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship “LUTZOW”

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 30th of May, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underinsured.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MEIERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

“NAMUR” FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

LOAN COMPLICATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.

There are so many complications in connection with the loans for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Chengtu railways that the Ministry of Posts and Communications has not yet arrived at a final decision.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

DEPARTURE URGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to Yeung Shu, Minister-elect, urging him to proceed to Belgium.

NAVAL STUDENTS.

PREFERENCE FOR APPOINTMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.

Prince Su has asked for a return of the students pursuing their course of studies in the naval colleges in Europe, with a view of selecting the best men for appointment to the service.

SUGAR IN FORMOSA.

SUGAR SCHEME FOR INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

The Formosan Government hopes to supply the whole demand for sugar in Japan within the next ten years, and is now working hard to increase production in Formosa. According to calculations made by the Formosan authorities, 127,000 tons of sugar will be required to obtain the supply of 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 lbs. of sugar now consumed in Japan. But such an extensive area of land laid out cannot be devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane without prejudicing the agricultural industry generally. For this reason, the authorities have adopted a scheme to increase the production of sugar by an improvement in the method of cultivating the cane and the process of refining. Last year about 160,000,000 lbs. of sugar were obtained from 200,000,000 lbs. of cane. When the process of manufacture is improved, the sugar obtained will, it is estimated, be 10 per cent. The price of sugar cane at present is 13.50 per 1,000 lbs., which will be reduced to about 12. This will result in a saving of about 12 per cent. in the cost of production, and an improvement in the method of cultivation, obtained. When this is done, 55,000 tons of sugar cane will be sufficient to produce 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and the price of the commodity, now selling at 13.50, can be reduced to about 12. In this way, the prospects of the Formosan sugar industry are very hopeful. (It is very curious to note how apt the Japanese authorities are to make elaborate but wholly useless calculations of this nature.)

According to Japanese papers, the result of the working of the sugar-refining companies in Formosa for the present half-year has been very satisfactory, on account of the success of the sugar crop and good sales. The Suifu Sugar Company is in a position to distribute a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent, but has decided to limit the rate to 10 per cent, in order to add more to the reserve fund. The Taiwan Sugar Company could distribute a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, but is resolved to carry forward 5 per cent. The Oriental Sugar Company has cleared a profit, which places the company in a position to distribute a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, but the company intends to repay an outstanding loan and it is not yet known what will be the rate of dividend. The Mei Ji Sugar Company is also in a position to allot a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, but the rate will be reduced for the redemption of a loan.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.

A certain Government official is quoted by the *Asahi* in reference to the prospects of the sugar-refining industry in Japan. He says that the prospect of the Formosan sugar industry is certainly hopeful, but it requires Government protection on account of the competition of Java sugar, which enjoys natural advantages. If full protection is afforded, the production of Formosan sugar may grow to such an extent as to be able to supply the greater part of the demand in Japan. But if extreme protection is afforded to the Formosan sugar industry, the sugar-refining industry in Japan Proper would soon be given. Even the extent of protection so far given has stirred up opposition, it being declared that the protection is the rule of the industry in Japan Proper. It is therefore difficult to protect the Formosan industry beyond its present extent. Moreover, the Dai Nippon Sugar Company scandal has attracted much public attention. A new board of directors of the company has been formed by Mr. Fujiyama, but their ability has yet to be proved. If the protection of the Formosan industry is reduced and the reimbursement of duty on imported crude sugar maintained permanently, it is probable that the sugar-refining industry in Japan Proper will prosper. The Japanese sugar companies have to import crude sugar from abroad, and reduce the price of refined sugar by about 10 per cent. The process of refining sugar will shortly be greatly improved when it is possible to obtain refined sugar direct from the cane.

extracted from the cane, and producing cost largely reduced. But if sugar is produced cheaply abroad, the Japanese industry will not be able to compete against the foreign product. Japanese sugar cane, however, is protected by a Customs tariff, but it is impossible owing to diplomatic relations for Japan to pile prohibitive duties on foreign sugar, so that the demand of the sugar refiners in Japan cannot be entirely acceded to. Briefly the sugar-refining industry of Japan requires the exercise of great caution, and Japanese sugar refiners are not free from anxiety. —*Japan Chronicle*.

LANGKAT.

MIZU MOHAMET TACKER V. R. S. F. MCMAIN.

Shanghai, May 15.

Before A. R. VINCENT, Esq.,

Acting Assistant Judge.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, with whom was Mr. H. S. Oppé, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendant. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) also sat at counsel's table, and Mr. F. Ellis and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas were in Court.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully and negligently allowing certain information acquired by the defendant in the course of his business as a director and general agent of the Matschappij Tot-Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat, Ld., to be privately communicated to or to be obtained by certain persons other than the plaintiff and the general body of shareholders in the said Company prior to the same being published to the said general body of shareholders whereby the plaintiff was damaged to the extent of Tls. 55,000.

Mr. Phillips said—This is the return day of the writ and I ask leave of the Court now to amend the endorsement on the writ. I have given notice to my learned friend and have sent him a copy of the amended endorsement. I will read the amendment. Your Lordship has before you the original endorsement, and the part which is lined with red.

His Lordship—There is not much of the original left.

Mr. Phillips—Not very much, my Lord. The endorsement we propose to place upon the writ is as follows:

"Plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully causing the plaintiff to sell certain shares of the Maat chappij 'Tot-Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie' in Langkat, Ld., at an undervalue, whereby the plaintiff suffered damage to the amount Tls. 55,000. That endorsement is in my general terms, than the original endorsement, and the reason why the application is made for the amendment is that we propose to follow up the writ with a statement of claim, and it may be argued with the statement of claim is filed that it discloses a cause of action which was not fore-shadowed by the endorsement of the writ. I say it is possible that such an argument may be raised, and to avoid any difficulty we first come to the Court and ask leave to amend. As your Lordship is well aware the Court has power to allow an amendment under our Rule 161 of the Rules of Court. The Rule reads as follows—'The Court may at any stage of proceedings in such manner and in such terms as may be just, allow all such amendments to be made as may be necessary for the purposes of determining the real question and controversy between the parties.' It is very similar to the Home Rule, Order 28, Rule 1. As I say, my Lord, it may be stated when the statement of claim is filed that the writ as originally drawn—the endorsement on the writ does not disclose the real cause or issue or controversy between the parties and, therefore, I apply to be allowed to amend."

His Lordship—Is there any opposition to this?

Mr. Macleod—I have one or two things to say, my Lord. My learned friend has referred to two Rules under which he seeks to make this amendment. Your Lordship will see that you have to be satisfied that the amendment desired is a just one. That is simply what it comes to. I will draw your Lordship's attention to one of two circumstances which surround this application. Now, in the first place, as your Lordship will see, this writ was issued on the 7th of May and was served on my client at mid-day of that day. It was not preceded by a letter of claim and my client was leaving and making arrangements to leave on the 8th instant which must have been known to the plaintiff, or as my learned friend will admit was at least known to him.

His Lordship—What has this to do with the amendment to the writ?

Mr. Macleod—I will come to that in a minute. I think it does affect the question. When the writ was served, of course, I saw my client, and I was able to obtain instructions from him and to advise him on the writ which was served on him. Mr. McBain left on the 8th. Now, bearing these circumstances in mind and looking at the original writ there comes the question as to whether the amendment now stated is quite a fair one in the circumstances. The original writ, although of course it did leave a certain amount to be desired, which I think my learned friend now sees, was, however, to some extent specific. It alleges damages caused by negligence of the defendant in his office of director or agent; but looking at the desired amendment, we have nothing stated at all except the fact that there has been a loss in the sale of some shares, and then it is generally stated that the defendant is the cause of it. Now my Lord, it is a curious way of endorsing a writ to say simply that the defendant was the cause of a certain loss to the plaintiff; we are not in any way enlightened as to whether it is by the mere existence of Mr. McBain, or whether he put a pistol to his head and threatened to shoot him if he did not sell his shares. Now it is somewhere between those two extremes. But looking at the original writ we get some idea; it lays down claims, on the ground of some breach of duty as a director. My learned friend wants very largely to alter this claim, and he really gives no reason at all why he wants this amendment except that he wants very largely

to alter his claim, and he comes here boldly and states that he intends to ask for damages and in his statement of claim he wants to disclose a ground of action very different from that which was set out in the original writ served on my client. It is quite clear from this amendment that he might allege almost any ground of action, provided that his damages were as stated here. Of course, I do not say that the plaintiff cannot amend and I do not object to any amendment within the spirit of this rule, but it seems to me that before saying that such an amendment as this, or in fact any amendment, can be considered just, one has to consider one thing, namely, that the entire altering of the character of the claim is very seldom considered just. But if you have clearly stated in the proposed amendment to some extent what the nature of the new claim is to be, then you can of course to some extent make up your mind whether the proposal is a fair one, or not; that is to say, having had a claim of one character and a proposal to put before you that the claim should be different—in this case it is quite different—if the two are to some extent specific you can say whether it is fair. In the first writ we have a claim the character of which is to some extent specific, but in the proposed amendment we have a claim which is not specific at all. It gives one absolutely no idea at all. The result is that we have no means of judging whether the proposal is fair at all; the plaintiff might make an entirely different claim. Therefore, my Lord, my suggestion is this, that my friend be allowed to amend if he really thinks it is necessary. I think myself that his original claim discloses no ground of action, but that is neither here nor there. What I suggest to your Lordship is that he ought not to be allowed to amend in the form which he has proposed, but that he ought to state to some extent the nature of his claim. Our rules lay down that the endorsement on every writ, where it is a general endorsement, shall disclose the nature of the claim. I submit that this proposed endorsement does not disclose any nature at all; it does not disclose tort, breach of contract, or anything else. It simply says "caused," I submit that that is not an endorsement which should be allowed to stand on the writ and in this particular case where there has already been a specific endorsement the plaintiff ought not to be allowed to amend it, and make an endorsement under which he can make a statement of claim, under which he can claim in fact anything. I say that before my friend is entitled to amend in this case he should put some description of the nature of his claim; whether it was a breach of duty as director or otherwise or whether it is a claim for tort, fraud, or what misrepresentation or whatever it is, so that we may have some idea as to how he wants to alter his claim.

Mr. Phillips drew the Court's attention to the Rules of the Supreme Court at Home, Order 3, Rule 2; Order 30, Rule 4, and with regard to amendments, Order 28, Rule 1, and the notes on the latter Rule, which stated with regard to the general principles for leave to amend that the judges had stated that they always allowed amendments to be made so as to disclose the real issues between the parties.

His Lordship—I cannot see that that is forwarded in any way by this amendment.

Mr. Phillips—No, my Lord, but it will be the statement of claim. Under these Rules it is stated that it is not necessary to state the precise ground of claim or cause of action.

His Lordship—It is essential in the writ to disclose a cause of action?

Mr. Phillips—Yes, my Lord. In the amendment I say "wrongfully causing the plaintiff to sell certain shares at an undervalue." That will be amplified by the statement of claim in the ordinary way. We are responsible for Mr. McBain leaving on the day he did. The writ was served on the day he left, and if he chose to leave with a serious allegation against him such as is made in the endorsement on the writ that is his own affair. I submit that it is not usual, it is not regular, that I should disclose the whole of the facts. It is sufficient if there is an indication of the cause of action against the defendant which may be amplified by a statement of claim. His Lordship—As a matter of fact, by your former writ, you think that you narrowed your cause of action and you now want to widen it?

Mr. Phillips—That is precisely my ground—on the same facts, my Lord, precisely, I want now to be on a sure ground so that my learned friend in his facility of argument may not be successful in saying "Your allegations in the statement of claim disclose a cause of action which is not set forth in the writ."

His Lordship—What about costs? Are any costs incurred?

Mr. Phillips—I imagine no costs have been incurred. His Lordship—I will amend this writ as prayed for in order that the case may come on. Plaintiff may bring the case as he wishes, but there must be some conditions about it as regards costs.

Mr. Macleod—I think the plaintiff ought to bear the whole costs of these proceedings. He might have framed his writ properly.

His Lordship—This is practically a new writ. I think the plaintiff ought to pay costs up to date including this hearing. As a matter of fact it is stretching the rules very much indeed to amend a writ like this by the substitution practically of a new writ. However, I will amend as prayed for, with the penalty that plaintiff shall pay the costs of this hearing. Pleading were ordered by consent and the Court rose. —*N. C. D. News*.

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that the Osaka Paper Mill Company, with its mill at Kawabe district, Hyogo prefecture, has been engaged chiefly in manufacturing paper in lengths for export to China. The company, being reduced to a critical position on account of the depression of trade with China last year, borrowed 2,000,000 yen from the Japan Hypothec Bank to enable it to continue its operations. This being sufficient, the company has now arranged to borrow 2,500,000 yen from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Bank for the purchase of machinery, building, etc. of the mill.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHINAMAN IN AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Evening News of 16th ult. reports—Mr. Justice Higgins sat in the High Court of Australia this morning, when the hearing was commenced of a case against a Chinese named Ah Way, against whom proceedings were taken on the allegation that he had unlawfully imported prohibited imports, viz., 807 lbs. of opium suitable for smoking, contrary to the Customs Act.

Mr. Wise, J.C., with Mr. Blacket and Mr. Bavin, instructed by the Commonwealth Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Garland, instructed by Mr. J. J. Carroll, for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wise submitted that opium, used for smoking was one of the list of goods that were prohibited by proclamation, and the facts were such as to compel an irresistible inference that the defendant was importing the opium.

Mr. Garland said that this might be a convenient time to raise the first point for the defence. He objected to the proclamation going in on the ground that the making of the proclamation was ultra vires in regard to the constitution.

His Honour thought it would be better for Mr. Wise to complete his opening.

Mr. Wise explained that the importation of opium suitable for smoking was prohibited, and opium not suitable for smoking was also prohibited, unless it was imported for medicinal purposes. The facts were that on January 27 a launch was seen leaving Sydney Harbour at an early hour in the morning. The defendant was in the boat, apparently fishing, all through the morning. The *Empire*, a regular trading steamer between China and this port, left Sydney in the afternoon on her voyage to Melbourne. The small launch referred to was seen in the wake of the *Empire*, and something was observed to be picked out of the water. But before that was done a signal was made to the *Empire* by someone in the launch, who was apparently waving a handkerchief or some other white material. Customs House officer was communicated with. The launch waited about until it was dusk, and then came back through the Heads. A Customs House boat went after her, and finally the launch went ashore at Blue's Point, where two men jumped out. Upon coming alongside the launch, the officers found a quantity of opium in the boat, covered over with some material. Broadly, the prosecution said, that the circumstances were suspicious against the defendant, and it was for him to explain how he came by the opium.

Proceeding, Mr. Wise said the question for the Court to decide would be whether possession really amounted to importation; and he would submit that what was importation within the meaning of the Customs Act so as to render the importer liable to penalty was the manifest intention to deal with the goods as merchandise without paying duty. There were several answers to the point raised by Mr. Garland. Mr. Garland said he would object to the prosecution, and submit that the words of the section (5) under which the proclamation purported to be authorized, was ultra vires.

His Honour: You say not merely that the prosecution is wrong, but that the section is wrong.

Mr. Garland: Yes, inasmuch as it purports to confer the legislative power on the Executive.

His Honour said the point could be argued later, and he would afterwards consider whether he would take the responsibility of deciding it himself, or leave it to the Full Court.

Evidence was then called.

Arthur E. Gibson, signmaster at South Head, described the movements of the launch *Warumba*, on which the opium was found on January 27. He saw the waving of a handkerchief alongside the side of the boat, and then the man who had it held it out between his two hands.

John R. Mannes, who was in the Customs boat that went after the *Warumba*, said directly the latter touched the shore, two men jumped out and ran up the road. He was alongside shortly afterwards, and he jumped on board the *Warumba*. He saw a wet bag on the starboard side covered with an old canvas, underneath which he found the opium tin. He went after the other two men, and on his return he spoke to Merchant, who was on the boat. He asked him who signalled the *Empire*, and he replied the Chinaman in the forepart of the boat. That was the defendant, Ah Way. Witness asked Merchant the name of the man who had run away. He replied that he did not know, but he lived near Ah Way's shop. He said the other man was his son. He also spoke to Ah Way, whom he knew by the name of Ping Pong.

Edward Merchant, marine engineer, stated that he took the launch *Warumba* out on January 27. Besides the witness, there were on board witness son, a white man known as "Fiji," and Ah Way. He understood they were going on a fishing trip. Ah Way was a bad sailor, and was very sick. They caught some catfish. He remembered the *Empire* going out of the Harbour. The *Warumba* followed, and "Fiji" picked a big out of the water. He saw other bags in the water.

Mr. Wise: Did you see any opium on board when the *Empire* passed you?—No.

Had you any on board afterwards?—Yes, after we discovered it in the water.

It was a surprise?—Yes.

How many lbs. were there?—I don't know. I never counted.

More than five?—The paper said so.

Did you see any floats?—

Who picked them up?—The white man.

Witness said the boat did not belong to him but to a firm at Balmain, for whom he worked. He had authority to let the boat out on hire. He said that there was opium aboard when he heard the Customs officer call out, "Here's a haul of opium!" He had no idea that the bags picked up by the "Fiji" contained this opium.

(Continued.)

To-day's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the Offices of the Company in Alexandra Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th instant, to TUESDAY, the 1st June, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [427]

EMPIRE DAY SPORTS.

BOYS OWN CLUB ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE Committee have much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their SPORTS at the RACK COURSE (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on EMPIRE DAY (MONDAY), 24th inst., commencing at 2.30 P.M.

Machado's String Band will play Selections during the Sports.

A. R. ELLIS, Hon. Secretary, B.O.C. Sports. [428]

Public Company

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1909, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1909.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th May, to the 2nd June next, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [420]

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and districts that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH A SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days, to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge, the manager hopes that the scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of horses or ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG, Manager, Kennedy's Stable. [392]

BRIGANTINE WRECKED.

TERRIBLE FLIGHT OF CREW FROM THE

F. M. S.

The native crew who were rescued by the *Reigati* off Sabang and brought to Colombo on 4th inst., were produced before Mr. F. J. Smith, the receiver of wrecks, on 6th inst., who held an inquiry. The statements of the tidal and the cargo of the brigantine *Bertha* and one of the crew were taken. It transpired that the brigantine, which was originally the property of a Frenchman, was bought by one Nurusjee Jaffor, of Nagurni, who used it for transport purposes. On the present voyage from Kuala Lumpur a cargo of sawn timber was carried. There were 19 hands on board and two passengers, a man and a woman, besides an infant. One month and sixteen days after leaving Kuala Lumpur it was noticed that the vessel was taking. Forten days the crew kept pumping the water out, but in spite of all their efforts, the water gained on them. The cargo was jettisoned to lighten the vessel, and two pumps were kept constantly working till the *Reigati* was sighted. Immediately a flag of distress was hoisted, which attracted the attention of the *Reigati*, and the vessel was towed to the shore. There were five feet of water in the hold at the time, and the men exhausted with constant work were in despair when the steamer was sighted. The boats were lowered and all the hands were taken aboard the steamer, and the brigantine, with everything on board was then abandoned.

FORMAL invitations have been issued by the Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Coast to the Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe Chamber of Commerce, asking their members to visit America. These invitations were received a few days ago by the Foreign Office and were immediately conveyed to the recipients. This is in return for the hospitality shown the American business men who visited Japan last year on the invitation of the Chambers of Commerce.

THE foreigner named John Machado, who appeared in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of the larceny of a bicycle valued at \$15, belonging to one N. M. Arab was further charged to-day with obtaining under false pretences a pair of boots worth \$6 from a shoe-maker's establishment at 16, Chip Lung Street.

Machado was found guilty and given two months' hard labour. On the bicycle charge, the defendant was awarded another two months' imprisonment to run consecutively.

Estimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

BUTTER

40, 60, 65, 70 and 75 Cents per lb.

OUR SPECIAL

"HONEYSUCKLE"

BRAND.

Cannot be equalled in Asia.

\$1 a lb.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909. [380]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (late occupied by Madama Jay). Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [370]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [404]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
6.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [411]

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 Double Breckedley from 30's shot. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London, E.C. 4. [403]

NOTICE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, arrived in literature, has been a teacher of European, official, and Chinese in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and possesses of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office, or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [419]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$35 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$2.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S Royal Mail Steamship Line. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, (Subject to alteration), Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	ALLAN LINER FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Montagle" 12 noon.

East Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer, as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 22 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, in Class via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Mail and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Government.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON: Intermediate or Steamer and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 643. Via New York 645.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to W. GRADDOUX, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA LAISANG		SATURDAY, 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	TINGSANG	TUESDAY, 25th May, Noon.
FOOCHOW	FOOSANG	TUESDAY, 25th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE and SAMARANG	HOOSANG	WEDNESDAY, 26th May, Noon.
MANILA	DOOSANG	FRIDAY, 28th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	FOOSANG	MONDAY, 7th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS):

The steamers Katsang, Namang and Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 21st May, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"OHIELI"	22nd May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	23rd " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	25th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	27th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUI"	30th " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"KAIYONG"	1st June, 4 P.M.
ORBU & ILOLO	"OHIELI"	3rd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"OHINHUA"	3rd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	6th " Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	15th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenn, Linan, Chinkun), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo as through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—single \$40, return \$70. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 21st May, 1900.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon and cabins—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Ship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Date
CAIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 22nd May, at 4 P.M.
RUH	1540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 29th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th May, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st June, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	1st July, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	30th Aug., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	26th Oct., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	10th Dec., 1900, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1900.

CHARGEURS-REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA, DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from YOKOHAMA to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL EXELMANS," 10,000 tons, Captain X, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 21st of May.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of Passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1900.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tonnage	Captain	Sailing Date
Suwerle	6,232	Shotton	3rd June 1900
Oceanic	6,232	F. W. Davies	1st July
Kumari	6,232	J. Mathes	29th July
America	4,363	J. Boyd	25th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1900.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. GOWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....14. Meals.....5.15. Each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 7, Queen's Road, West.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1900.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th May, 1900 cts. per 5 Mas.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 20

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang 20

" Bullock's Brains—Know per set 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 20

" Head—Ngau Tau 20

" Heart—Ngau Sun 20

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 10

" Liver—Ngau Coi 12

" Tripe (addressed)—Ngau To 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 11.20

" Moong each 10

" Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat 22

" Leg—Young Pal 22

" Shoulder—Young Shau 20

" Pig's Chilling—Chicheong 22

" Brains—Ohl Know per set 2

" Feet—Ohl Know 12

" Fry—Ohl Ohk 25

" Heart—Ohl Tau 18

" Heart—Ohl Sun each 9

" Kidneys—Ohl Yiu pair 8

" Liver—Ohl Koi 30

" Pork Chop—Ohl Pal Kwat 21

" Corned—Ham Ohl Yuk 20

" Leg—Ohl Pal 20

" Fat or Lard—Ohl Yau 18

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 50

" Keok 50

" Heart—Young Sun each 6

" Kidneys—Young Yiu 24

" Liver—Young Coi 24

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Ohl Chai 22

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 22

Shark—Sa Yu 9

Shrimp—Po Yu 10

Shrimp—Ha 24

Snapper—Lap Yu 22

Sole—Tat Sa Yu 26

Tench—Wan Yu 18

Turbot—Ohl How Yu 20

Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 20

White Bait—Ngau Yu Ohl 20

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 25

Apple, (California)—Kam San Ping 50

" (Chafoo)—Tin Chua Ping 50

" (Chafoo)—Tin Chua Ping 50

" Small—Hoi Tong 10

" Onward—Fan Lai Chai 10

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 4

" (brides), Macao—Sang Sheng 4

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut 14

Carambola—Young Tau 10

Cocanuts—Yeh Tai 10

Grapes—Sia Tai Tai 10

Lemons, China—Ning Moong 12

" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong 6

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai 24

" Fresh, Lai Chai 10

Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning 5

" (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning 5

Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 10

Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per 100 52.20

Oranges, Tim Chang 18

" Small—Tai Kut 10

" Mandarin—Tim Kut 10

Olives—Pak Lam 8

Passion Fruit 10

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li 14

" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 10

" (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li 12

Peanuts, Fa Sang 10

Parasimmon, Large—Hung Chai 10

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 2nd quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 3rd quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 4th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 5th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 6th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 7th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 8th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 9th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 10th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 11th quality—Sheng Poon 21

" 12th quality—Sheng Poon 21

